The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XIV. Saturday, May 3, 1800. No.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

War Department.

MARCH 12, 1800.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT ſeparate propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Department of War, until the expiration of the 25th of July next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the 1ſt day of October, 1800, to the 30th day of September 1801, both days incluſive, at the places and within the two diſtricts herein after firſt mentioned; and alſo that ſeparate propoſals will be received at the ſaid office on the expiration of the 25th day of July next enſuing for the ſupply of all rations which may be [illegible] from the 1ſt day of January [illegible] 1801, to the 31ſt day of December in the ſame year, both days incluſive, at the [illegible] within the ſeveral ſtates herein after mentioned, viz.

Firſt. Propoſals to ſupply all rations, that may be required at Oſwego; at Niagara; at Preſque Iſle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort [illegible]; at Le Bœuf; at Cincinnati—at [illegible] town; at Loramies ſtores—at Fort Wayne—at Fort Defiance—at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami river to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox and Ouiatanon on the river Wabaſh; at Maſſac—at any place or places on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſſippi, above the mouth of the river Ohio, and upon the Illinois river.

Second. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required, at any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſſippi river, below the mouth of the river Ohio to the ſouthern boundary of the ſtate of Kentucky and within the ſaid ſtate: at Knoxville—at all other poſts and places within the ſtate of Tenneſſee—at South Weſt Point—at Tellico Blockhouſe—at St. Stevens, or other poſt on the river Mobile or Tombigby, at any place or places within the Cherokee boundary—below the ſouthern boundary of the ſtate of Tenneſſee and within the boundary of the United States.

Third. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required, at Point Petre—at Coleraine—at Savannah, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtate of Georgia—at all [illegible] on the Oconee and Alatamaha and at all other places in the Creek Nation, [illegible] of the United States, where troops are or may be ſtationed.

Fourth. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Fort Johnſon, at Fort Pinckney at Charleſton or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed [illegible] or recruited in the ſtate of South Carolina.

Fifth. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at the Fort at Wilmington [illegible] at Beacon Iſland, Ocracock; at [illegible]; at Fayetteville; at Saliſbury, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited in the ſtate of North Carolina.

Sixth. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Norfolk, at Portſmouth, at [illegible], at Charlotteſville, at Mancheſter, at [illegible], at Richmond, at Alexandria, at [illegible], at Fredericſburg, at Carterſville at Harper's Ferry, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited, in the ſtate of Virginia.

Seventh. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, at Annapolis, at Frederick town, at Leonardtown, at Hagerſtown, at Bladenſburg, at George town, at Eaſton, at the Head of Elk, and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtate of Maryland.

Eighth. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Fort Mifflin, at Philadelphia, at [illegible], at Lancaſter, at Wilkeſbarre, at Reading, at Bethlehem, at York town, at Carliſle, at Lewiſtown (Mifflin county) at Bedford, at Greenſburg, at Waſhington, at Elitown, at Wilmington, at Chriſtiana, at Dover, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtates of Pennſylvania and Delaware, except within the ſtate of Pennſylvania, [illegible] in the firſt propoſals aforeſaid.

Ninth. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Hackenſac, at Elizabeth town, at New-Brunſwick, at Burlington, at [illegible], at Trenton, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of Jerſey.

Tenth. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at New-York, at Weſt Point, at [illegible], at Haerlem, at Weſt Cheſter, at [illegible], at Kinderhook, at Stillwater, at [illegible], at Albany, at Canajoharie, at Cherry Valley, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of New York, except thoſe within the ſaid ſtate enumerated in the firſt propoſals aforeſaid.

Eleventh. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Hartford, at Hebron, at New London, at Brooklyn, at Wyndham, at Litchfield, at Saliſbury, at New Haven, at Fairfield, at Danbury, at [illegible] town, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of Connecticut.

Twelfth. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Fort Wolcott, at Briſtol, at Providence, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of Rhode Iſland.

Thirteenth. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Portland in the Diſtrict of Maine, Glouceſter, Cape Ann, Salem, Marblehead, Boſton, at Springfield, at Uxbridge, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

Fourteenth. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Portſmouth, at Exeter, at Windſor, at Bennington, at Rutland, or at any Fort, place or places, where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the States of New Hampſhire and Vermont.

The Ration to be ſupplied, is to conſiſt of the following articles, viz. Eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice, or one and a half pound of ſifted or bolted indian meal, one pound and a quarter of freſh beef, or one pound ſalted beef, or three quarters of a pound of ſalted Pork, and when freſh meat is iſſued, ſalt, at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations; ſoap at the rate of four pounds, and candles at the rate of a pound and a half for every hundred rations.

It is expected the propoſals will alſo extend to the ſupply of rum, whiſkey, or other ardent ſpirits at rate of half a gill per ration, and Vinegar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations. The propoſals will ſpecify the price of the ſeveral component parts of the rations, as well as thoſe of ſubſtitutes or alternatives for parts thereof.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the term of the propoſed contracts be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oſwego, for ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts on the weſtern waters, for at leaſt three months in advance, of good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is alſo to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places, or poſts, to call for at ſeaſons when the ſame can be tranſported, or at any time in caſe of urgency, ſuch ſupplies of like proviſions in advance, as in the diſcretion of the commandant ſhall deemed proper. It is to be underſtood that the contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops, and that all loſſes, ſuſtained, by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the price of the article captured, or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters and the certificates of commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles, for which compenſation ſhall be claimed.

The privileges is to be underſtood to be reſerved to the United States of requiring, that none of the ſupplies which may be furniſhed under any of the propoſed contracts ſhall be iſſued, until the ſupplies which have or may be furniſhed under contracts now in force have been conſumed, and that a ſupply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed poſts on the Sea board or Indian frontiers not exceeding three months.

JAMES M'HENRY.
Secretary of War.

t10J.

William Woods & Co.

Have on hand ſix or ſeven Ton of

BARR IRON,

which they will ſell at One Hundred Dollars per Ton.

They have juſt received a handſome aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

adapted to the ſeaſon, which they will ſell at a moderate advance.

Pittſburgh, April 18, 1800.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the ſubſcriber living on Turtle creek, on the 15th of March laſt, a Negro Boy named* JACOB HARTSHORN, *he was born in the ſtate of Maryland, is about 21 years of age, is about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſtrait and well made, ſpeaks good Engliſh, he can play on the fiddle, of which he is very fond, had on a fuſtian coloured jacket of homemade linen, his under jacket not known, nankeen breeches, grey yarn ſtockings, round hat about half worn. He was ſeen ſeveral days after he ranaway, in Pittſburgh. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any jail in Pennſylvania ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again ſhall receive the above reward, and if bro't home, reaſonable charges.*

JOHN M'MASTERS.

Allegheny County, 12 miles from Pittſburgh, April 18, 1800.

Frederick Zarby,

BLUEDYER,

INFORMS *the public that he carries on the Blue Dying buſineſs, at his houſe on Girty's run, on the weſt of the Allegheny river, 4 miles from Pittſburgh. Turn left at Martin Greager's in Pittſburgh, will be received, and returned there as ſoon as finiſhed.*

April 23, 1800.

Glaſs Manufactory.

THE proprietors of the PITTSBURGH GLASS WORKS, having procured a ſufficient number of the moſt approved European Glaſs Manufacturers, and having on hand a large ſtock of the beſt materials, on which their workmen are now employed, have the pleaſure of aſſuring the public, that window-glaſs of a ſuperior quality and of any ſize, from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24 inches carefully packed in boxes containing 100 feet each, may be had at the ſhorteſt notice. Glaſs of larger ſizes, for other purpoſes may alſo be had, ſuch as for pictures, coach glaſſes, clock faces, &c Bottles of all kinds and of any quantity may alſo be had, together with pocket flaſks pickling jars, apothecary's ſhop furniture, or other hollow ware, the whole at leaſt 25 per cent lower than articles of the ſame quality brought from any ſea port in the United States. A liberal allowance will be made on ſale of large quantities. Orders from merchants and others will be punctually attended to on application to

JAMES O'HARA,
or
ISAAC CRAIG,

or at the ſtore of PRATHER & SMILEY. Market ſtreet, Pittſburgh. t.b.c.

January 29—1800.

THE *ſubſcriber having furniſhed himſelf with a quantity of* FLOUR *and* WHISKEY, *will ſupply perſons emigrating to New-Connecticut, on reaſonable terms, either at Young's Town, on Mahoning, or at his houſe in Beaver Town.*

J. COULTER.

April 18, 1800.

ALL *perſons who have unſettled accounts with the ſubſcriber, are requeſted to call and ſettle with A. Tannehill, Eſq. on or before the firſt of June next, as my accounts are left in his hands for that purpoſe.*

EBENEZER FENIMORE.

Pittſburgh, April 21, 1800.

Law of Pennſylvania.

AN ACT *to provide for the enumeration of the taxable inhabitants, and ſlaves, within this commonwealth.*

WHEREAS it is ordained and eſtabliſhed by the fourth ſection of the conſtitution of this commonwealth, That within three years after the firſt meeting of the general aſſembly, and within every ſubſequent terms of ſeven years, an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants ſhall be made in ſuch manner as ſhall be directed by law: Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania in general aſſembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame,* That the commiſſioners of the ſeveral counties of this commonwealth, ſhall, on or before the firſt day of June next, iſſue their precepts to the reſpective townſhip, town, and ward aſſeſſors, or in caſe of their abſence or inability, to one of the aſſiſtant aſſeſſors, requiring them within ſixty days after the date of ſuch precept, to make out two compleat liſts, in alphabetical order, containing a juſt and true account of the names and ſurnames of every taxable perſon, of the age of twenty one years and upwards, whether male or female, reſident within their reſpective townſhip, town, wards or diſtricts: and it ſhall alſo be the duty of the ſaid commiſſioners and aſſeſſors, to cauſe the number of all negroes, mulattoes and people of colour, held as ſlaves within their reſpective counties, to be carefully and accurately taken, in a ſeparate liſt, diſtinguiſhing their ſexes, and as near as may be their ſeveral ages; and the commiſſioners and aſſeſſors or aſſiſtant ſhall reſpectively take an oath or affirmation, before ſome judge or juſtice of the peace of their reſpective city or county, who is hereby empowered and required to adminiſter the ſame previous to their entering on the duties by this act required. The oath or affirmation of the commiſſioners ſhall be, "I, A. B. do ſolemnly ſwear, or affirm, that I will well and truly cauſe to be made, a careful and accurate return of all the taxable inhabitants and ſlaves actually reſiding within my county, and return the ſame to the governor of the commonwealth, agreeably to the directions of an act of the general aſſembly of this commonwealth, entitled 'An act to provide for the enumeration of the taxable inhabitants and ſlaves within this commonwealth,' according to the beſt of my ability." The oath or affirmation of the aſſeſſors or aſſiſtants ſhall be, "I, A. B. do ſolemnly ſwear or affirm, that I will make a careful and accurate enumeration of all the taxable inhabitants and ſlaves actually reſiding within the diſtrict aſſigned to me, and make due return thereof to the commiſſioners of the ſaid county, agreeably to the directions of an act of general aſſembly of this commonwealth, entitled 'An act to provide for the enumeration of the taxable inhabitants and ſlaves within this commonwealth,' according to the beſt of my ability."

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That the commiſſioners reſpectively ſhall on or before the firſt Tueſday in December next enſuing, tranſmit to the gover this commonwealth, under their reſpective and ſeals of office, duplicates of the ſeve urns received by them as aforeſaid, which the governor ſhall lay before the general ly, at their ſeſſion in December next; a ſaid commiſſioners wilfully or negligently o file the returns, or knowingly making return of his or their aſſeſſors or aſſiſtants of them, or wilfully or negligently failing turn, under their reſpective hands and ſeal fice, the duplicates aforeſaid, with the agg amount of the taxable inhabitants and ſl foreſaid, actually reſiding within their reſ counties, and the city of Philadelphia, overnor of this commonwealth, within th mited by this act, ſhall, for every ſuch o orfeit the ſum of three hundred dollars, all forfeitures ſhall be recoverable in the courts of the reſpective counties where the ces ſhall have been committed, by action indictment, the one half thereof to the the commonwealth, and the other half proſecutor or perſon who ſhall ſue for the but where the proſecution ſhall be firſt inſt on behalf of the commonwealth, the whole ture ſhall accrue to its uſe. And for the more ual diſcovering of offences againſt this a judges of the courts of quarter ſeſſions of th ral counties, at their next ſeſſions to be h ter the expiration of the time herein allow making the returns of the enumeration h irected to the commiſſioners of the ſeveral ties of this commonwealth, ſhall give this charge to the grand juries in their reſp courts, and ſhall cauſe returns of the ſeveral ſors or aſſiſtants to be laid before them for inſpection.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted by the a rity aforeſaid,* That the ſaid Commiſſione ſoon as the townſhip, town or ward re have been made to them, ſhall file one cop all ſuch returns with the clerks of the qu ſeſſions of the reſpective counties, who ſhal ceive and lay the ſame before the judges o county courts aforeſaid; and if the ſaid ju ſhall from the repreſentation of the grand or other evidence, be of opinion that the enu ation aforeſaid has not been accurately take any part of their reſpective counties, it ſhall may be lawful for them to cauſe the ſame, any part thereof, to be reviſed; the proceed wherein ſhall be conducted in like manne other proceedings in the ſame behalf, dire in this act, and ſhall be final and concluſi and the perſon appointed by the ſaid judge make ſuch reviſion, ſhall be entitled to the reward, and ſubject to the ſame penalties, as perſons herein before enjoined to do the like vices.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted by the au rity aforeſaid,* That each aſſeſſor or aſſiſtant, receive ſuch compenſation for his ſervices in king the ſaid returns, as to the ſaid commiſſi ers ſhall appear reaſonable, not exceeding dollar per day; *Provided* always, that in an county, where a county tax ſhall be laid tween the time of paſſing this act, and of m king the return of the ſaid liſts to the coun commiſſioners, the perſons uſually enjoined law to make the ſaid returns to the county co miſſioners, ſhall perform the duties required this act, without any farther compenſation th that already allowed by law in ſuch caſes, cepting only the allowance for making and ing up the liſts therein after mentioned, whi allowance, with the charges attending the enu eration, ſhall be paid out of the county ſtock the reſpective counties.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted by the auth rity aforeſaid,* That each aſſeſſor or aſſiſtant, ſhal twenty days previous to his making his retur to the ſaid commiſſioners, cauſe a correct alpha betical liſt, ſigned by himſelf, containing th names and ſurnames of the taxable inhabitant together with their ſeveral occupations, actuall reſiding within his townſhip, town, ward o diſtricts, to be ſet up at five of the moſt publi places within the ſame, for the inſpection of a concerned, for each of which liſts ſo ſet up, h ſhall be entitled to receive the ſum of one do lar.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted by the auth rity aforeſaid,* That each and every aſſeſſor or a ſiſtant aſſeſſor, who ſhall wilfully or negligent fail in performing the duties, enjoined up them by this act, or under color of performin ſuch duties, ſhall make a falſe return to the com miſſioners, he ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum o one hundred dollars, to be recovered and appli agreeably to the proviſion contained in the ſeco ſection of this act.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted by the aut rity aforeſaid,* That no proſecution for any de linquency or offence againſt this act, ſhall be brought after twelve months from and after the cauſe thereof ſhall have happened.

ISAAC WEAVER, Jun.
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

SAMUEL POSTLETHWAITE,
Speaker of the Senate pro tempor

Approved, March the ſeventh in the year one thouſand and eight hundred.

THOMAS M'KE
Governor of this Commonwe Pennſylvania.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

DERATIONS on the caſe of *THOMA* , falſely called *JONATHAN ROBBINS*.

E beſt of human governments, like human nature whoſe work they are, have in them ds of evil. One great ſource of evil in that the people are often called to act on s of which many are incompetent to form judgement. This evil is aggravated be- its neceſſary bounds, where influence is o every pretender, and men ignorant them- take upon them to inſtruct others. Much en ſaid and written of a JONATHAN ROB-

The caſe was held up to influence the laſt n of a Governor of Pennſylvania. It has made a ſubject of long and expenſive debate preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs (to the ſhame ufoſion of its movers) with a view to the lection of Preſident of the United States. no doubt continue a ſubject of diſcuſſion election is over, and then having ſerved , will be caſt aſide like the almanac of laſt

e caſe was this: THOMAS NASH, an Iriſh- a ſubject of the king of Britain, and a ſailor rd the Britiſh frigate Hermione, excited a y in that ſhip on the high ſeas, and with his tes roſe on the captain and other officers yal part of the crew, murdered them, took and of the ſhip, turned pirates and ſold the o the Spaniards. Theſe are facts eſtabliſhed h teſtimony as any other hiſtorical fact from we ſhould be aſhamed to withhold our

came into Charleſton. A Britiſh admiral n officer in purſuit of him. The Britiſh l there applied to the judge of the diſtrict with proof of his crimes and his perſon— s apprehended. Naſh contended that his was JONATHAN ROBBINS, a native of Dan in Connecticut, a citizen of the United [illegible] to the Britiſh ſervice.— [illegible]

n a moral perſon; each bound to other to e duties, to which by the law of nature in- uals in a ſtate of nature are bound to each

The ſupreme executive in one and other rnments is the organ of communication with nations. Therefore it was not proper for e Bee to decide on this caſe in his judicial [illegible]; and it was proper to refer it to the de- n of the Preſident, and to let that deciſion be itly obeyed.

I will now ſhortly conſider this caſe, as if the iſh treaty had not been made, but the caſe ſted on the general law of nations; and as er this treaty. And I will conſider it as if man, charged with piracy and murder had been izen of the United States; and as if he had n (as he really was) a ſubject of the crown of tain.

1. On the general law of nations, which is the w of nature applied to nations as to individuals, ry nation, like every individual, is bound to ry other not to do it any injury. If any nation aſſiſt in doing injury to any other, or protect a nation or individual who does injury to an- er nation, from puniſhment by the injured na- n, the aſſiſting or protecting nation becomes an omplice or acceſſary in the injury, and equally le to puniſhment as the principal offender. It true one nation cannot call another nation be- e its courts for trial, condemnation, and puniſh- nt. The puniſhment which one nation inflicts another is by reciprocal denial of favor or juſ- , or by war. Suppoſe a number of individuals ing near each other without any ſocial compact; e plunders the property, burns the houſe, or s the child of another. By the law of nature e injured perſon has a right to puniſh the of- nder. He has no court to appeal to; he muſt his own judge and avenger. If the family of e offender, or if any other individual or family, otect him from the puniſhment neceſſary for the ty of the injured perſon; the protectors be- are partners in the guilt and liable to puniſh- t, for by hindering the injured perſon to pro- his own ſafety they become dangerous to his Juſt ſo with nations. If any govern- d protection to an offender againſt the ce, or ſafety of another nation, it be ceſſary in the guilt; and if after up the offender it refuſe, it become nent by a reciprocal denial or by war. Whether the i

It has a right to do ſo, but whether it will chooſe to exert this right or not depends on the nature of the offence, and its own intereſt and ſtrength. If the offence be ſmall and it do not chooſe to irri- tate, or be not able to puniſh the protecting na- tion, or if the puniſhment would be more injurious to itſelf than the offence; it may wave its right and make no claim for the ſurrender of the of- fender. But if the offence be ſuch as affects its ſafety and eſſential intereſts, and it be better to proceed to puniſh the protecting nation than ſuffer the offender to eſcape puniſhment; it has a right to puniſh the nation protecting the offender, by a reciprocal denial of favor or juſtice, or by war.

The offence with which Naſh was charged deeply affected the ſafety and eſſential intereſts of Britain. Her ſtrength and ſafety is in her fleets. If mutiny prevail there ſhe is ruined. If impunity follow offences they will grow and prevail. If a crew of a Britiſh ſhip of war mutiny, murder their officer and carry off the ſhip; the Britiſh government would be inexcuſeable if it did not purſue the offenders to the utmoſt corners of the earth, and make war on any nation who protected them. By the general law of nations therefore, the Preſident (who as the organ of communication with foreign nations alone could do it) was bound to deliver up Naſh to the Britiſh government which he had eſſentially injured; unleſs he choſe to make the American government a partaker in the guilt of Naſh and liable to the vengeance of Britain.

2. The article of the Britiſh treaty on which the claim for the ſurrender of Naſh is ſometimes ſaid to have been founded, is an expreſs compact conformable to the juſt principles of the law of nations, that the contracting parties "*ſhall on mutual requiſitions deliver up to juſtice all perſons, who being charged with murder or forgery committed within the juriſdiction of either ſhall ſeek an aſylum within any of the countries of the other; on ſuch evidence of criminal[illegible] as according to the laws of the place where th[illegible] or perſon ſo charged ſhall be found, w[illegible] hon and commitment for t[illegible] been there committed.*"

3. When I conſider the caſe o[illegible] or, as in ſpite of the moſt ſatiſfactory te[illegible] call him, Jonathan Robbins, as United States; it will be remem is a caſe which has no exiſtence— maginary, a malicious fiction and ped up by or ſuggeſted to the him from puniſhment, and now ut by men who do not believe it r party purpoſes, to miſlead credu- The bloody murderer himſelf at the when he was about to be launched and the noiſy patron of his caſe in nowledge its falſehood.

[illegible] or the ſake of argument ſuppoſe it in the Britiſh ſervice. Either he voluntarily or was preſſed. If he voluntarily, though a citizen of ates, he thereby was bound to al- tain, and to obedience to his offi- as if he had been a ſubject of Bri- ny againſt his officers, or killing of them or any of the crew, was in him as in any ſubject of Britain. a citizen of the United States and [illegible] the ſervice of Britain; it has been ſtated, but as I have not now acceſs to the documents I will not venture to aſſert, (for I have nothing but truth in view and wiſh to reaſon fairly) that he removed from one ſhip to another and accepted appointments as a warrant officer. Will not a voluntary continuance in ſervice after an opportunity of eſcape or of aſſerting his right to a diſcharge be equivalent to a voluntary entering into the ſervice? Will not accepting an appointment as a warrant officer be a voluntary engagement to all the duties of it? Could he after this free himſelf from the obligation of thoſe duties by ſaying he had been preſſed before?

But I will ſuppoſe him an America citizen impreſſed, and having done nothing to purge the original force or bind him to obedience. It will be ſaid that he was reſtrained by unlawful force and being out of reach of the protection of his own government, might conſider himſelf as in a ſtate of nature, and by the law of nature uſe his own force to recover his liberty at any expence even to the life of his oppreſſor. Be it ſo. I will not ſay how far this doctrine of the law of nature might be carried. I will not ſuppoſe a caſe of involuntary ſlavery at ſea or on land. I will not ſuppoſe the caſe of a negro, who having been kidnapped in Jamaica and ſold to the Honorable Charles Pinckney, in South Carolina, ſhould there excite a mutiny among the ſlaves of that gentleman, put him and his family to death, and eſcape to Jamaica. But I will ſay that an American citizen preſſed aboard a Britiſh ſhip of war, if he have any humanity, will conſider the killing of his oppreſſors as the laſt means of his liberty. He will try many other means firſt. He will wait till he have an opportunity of getting aſhore and appealing to ſome public authority for relief and protection. Suppoſe it a Britiſh port. Is there no American conſul there? Are there no law and juſtice in the Britiſh territories? Is there no writ of *habeas corpus* there? Is the naval and military force of that government not ſubject to the civil authority? Have the judges and magiſtrates of Britain ſo little regard to liberty and ja they would ſuffer the rights of a ſtranger t olated with impunity? Is this the chara the Britiſh judiciary? No. Though the permit their own ſeamen to be preſſed aboa own ſhips; they do not permit their own l or the ſeamen of other nations to be ſo and no man who has a right will ſue for a Britiſh judiciary and ſue in vain. S e had a right to kill the officers, what r ſell the ſhip to the Spaniards?

Every man muſt be convinced that it was not the love of liberty but the love of plunder that excited Naſh to this mutiny, murder and piracy.

To eſtimate the caſe fairly let us ſuppoſe him a Britiſh ſeaman preſſed or trepanned aboard the Conſtellation, who having mutined and killed captain Truxton and the other offices, ſold that ſhip to the Spaniards, and eſcaped to Britain.—None but a full bred Jacobin would ſay that he was not a dangerous and bloody man for whom it was not worth while for the Britiſh government to incur the reſentment of the United States by giving him protection.

But I will take the caſe barely that this man whom the Britiſh officer called Thomas Naſh, a Britiſh ſubject and ſeaman, was in fact Jonathan Robbins, an American citizen and ſeaman, preſſed into the Britiſh ſervice; and that in this ſervice aboard a public ſhip of war on the high ſeas he excited a mutiny and killed the captain and other officers; that he was found within the United States; and there by a Britiſh officer charged with murder for ſuch killing, and demanded under the Britiſh treaty and the general law of nations, to be delivered up to the Britiſh government for trial and puniſhment. Againſt this claim Naſh ſays *the killing is not murder but an aſſertion of natural right in relieving myſelf from unlawful force.* The queſtion then is, was this killing murder or not. And this depends on an incidental queſtion, was the force reſtraining Naſh lawful or not, that is, was he an impreſſed American citizen. Every incidental queſtion can be tried within the juriſdiction which has cognizance of the principal queſtion. But the principal queſtion can be tried only within the juriſdiction which has cognizance of its facts. That is, in this caſe all the incidents to the principal queſtion of killing which would make it murder or not, can be examined within the juriſdiction which has cognizance of the killing; but this principal queſtion of killing can be examined only within the juriſdiction where the killing happened.

This killing happened on the high ſeas. The [illegible] incapable of appropriation, cannot be the y of any nation. And as every nation has to uſe it, all offences committed in a public war on the high ſeas are conſidered as committed within the territory of the nation whoſe the ſhip is, and muſt be tried by the courts of that nation. The caſe of Naſh then is juſt as if he had killed the officer of a preſs gang in the ſtreets of London. Could he have been tried for this in America? No: but on his trial in London he could have the incidental queſtion examined, that he was an American citizen, and that he killed in lawful ſelf defence.

But it will be ſaid that the American government ought previouſly to have enquired whether he was an impreſſed American citizen or not, and only have delivered him up if he was not. I ſay no: for that would have been trying the principal queſtion the killing, whether it was murder or not, and that can only be tried where the killing happened. The Britiſh government could try both queſtions, the principal and incident.—The American could try only one, the incident. The principal draws the incident after it to the juriſdiction which has cognizance of the principal. The incident does not draw after it the principal.

But the American government might have ſaid that the Britiſh government will not try the incidental queſtion fairly. This is not a decent ſuppoſition, nor warranted by facts of a Britiſh judiary. At any rate the Britiſh government may as well reply that the American government will not try this queſtion fairly, and this heinous offender will eſcape puniſhment. So it becomes (as all along it was) a queſtion between government and government, nation and nation, to be decided according to national and not municipal law, by the organs of foreign intercourſe and not the municipal judiciary.

. As a maſter is anſwerable for the conduct of his ſervants if they injure another, ſo a government is anſwerable for the conduct of its ſubjects or a nation for the conduct of its citizens or members if they injure another nation or its members and the nation of the offender protect him from the puniſhment of the offended nation. The Preſident of the United States had his choice of protecting Naſh, ſuppoſing him a citizen of the United States, againſt the charge of murder made againſt him by the Britiſh government, and ſo expoſing the United States to the reſentment of Britain if that government thought Naſh a murderer, and choſe to puniſh the United States, becauſe it could not puniſh Naſh. Or he had his choice to comply with the law of nations as well as a poſitive compact extending to all perſons, citizens of the United States as well as others; by withdrawing protection from Naſh or delivering him up to be tried within the Britiſh juriſdiction; which could examine not only the principal queſtion of killing but all its incidents, determine whether the killing was murder or not, and condemn or acquit Naſh. The Preſident, to whom only this deciſion belonged, did his duty according to his own judgement; and I believe every man of information and candour believes that juſtice has been fairly done.

4. But conſidering the caſe of Naſh as it really is, the caſe of a Britiſh ſubject and ſeaman ſerving aboard a Britiſh frigate, who on the high ſeas excited a mutiny, murdered his officers, and ſold the ſhip to the enemies of his country; is there any honeſt heart which would not have burnt with indignation if the Preſident had heſitated a moment againſt the faith of laws and treaties to deliver up a traitor, murderer and pirate, to the juſt vengeance of his injured country? Is there any honeſt American who would not have bluſhed for his government if it made the United States an aſylum for the moſt deteſtable of criminals, and itſelf an acceſſary to the moſt deſtable of crimes?

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, February 7.

WE believe the following paragraph from one of the Journals may be offered as a proof that the minds of the Pariſians are far from being ſatiſfied with the official accounts of affairs in Britanny:

"Several citizens aſk us the reaſon why the public papers, while they announce the pacification of the inſurgent departments, are every day publiſhing accounts of battles fought and victories gained in that part of the republic? We ſhall obſerve to them in reply, that the pacification has not yet been every where extended, that the malcontents have been joined by a great many robbers, aſſaſſins, banditti, who muſt be either diſperſed or exterminated; that the example of the chiefs who ſubmit, is not always immediately followed by all the bodies which they command, and that general peace in theſe unhappy diſtricts can be the work only of force, prudence, negociations and time."

A letter from Ratiſbon, dated the 29th Nivoſe ſtates, that the Emperor Paul has written to the Archduke Charles a letter, in which, after beſtowing upon him the moſt flattering compliments, he aſſures, that when military operations are reſumed, they will receive the moſt energetic ſupport from his army.

The Vienna Court Gazette of the 15th ult. contains no news from the theatre of war.

At Rome ſome diſturbances have taken place, on account of the ſcarcity of bread—but they were in daily expectation of ſupplies from the Neapolitan ports.

The Ruſſians which were to have been embarked at Naples for Malta, have received orders to remain there. The inhabitants of Malta, it is ſaid, had conſiderably abated in their ardor againſt the French, as they have not received the promiſed ſupplies of men and proviſions.

Feb. 16. Letters from Peterſburgh and Cracow ſtate, that 60,000 Ruſſians are now on their march to reinforce the army of prince Suwarow.

Lord Minto, the Engliſh miniſter at Vienna, has been at Prague, to treat with prince Suwarrow reſpecting the ſubſidies for the Ruſſian army which are ſaid to have been agreed upon for 100,000 men. Their march to the Rhine will, it is ſaid, begin in the middle of February, at fartheſt.

From the Hague we learn, that a ſecretary of legation, belonging to the embaſſy at Paris, had gone thither in ſixty hours, to confer in ſecret with ſome of the members of the preſent government, after which he again returned to Paris.

Private letters from Italy have been received at Vienna, ſtating, that General Count Kienaw had not been able to maintain himſelf in the advantages lately gained by him, but that he was obliged to give way to ſuperior numbers, the reinforcements intended for him not being able to join on account of the badneſs of the roads.

Reſpecting the Union between England and Ireland, a writer in one of the Iriſh papers obſerves, that "nineteen of the moſt conſiderable counties of Ireland, conſtituting upwards of five ſevenths of the kingdom, have come forward, & in the moſt explicit manner, declared their ſentiments in favor of a Legiſlative Union between the two countries—This circumſtance muſt afford peculiar ſatisfaction to perſons in private life who candidly conſider the queſtion of Union upon the principle of public good, abſtracted from indiſcriminating averſion to the meaſures of government, which, upon too many occaſions we are ſorry to remark, has been ſhamefully confounded with the virtue of patriotiſm, and which always characterizes the *dangerous ſeparatiſt* rather than the *true* friend to his country."

PARIS, February 2.

The Turkiſh Ambaſſador, after receiving diſpatches from Conſtantinople, had a conference with the miniſter for Foreign Affairs, and dined yeſterday in the country with the Firſt Conſul.

February [illegible].

Barrere is no longer under the ſuperintendance of the Police.

It appears by authentic letters from Genoa that the evacuation of a great part of the River of the Levant was but a momentary affair. The Auſtrians have again advanced to Seſtri. The French are fortifying themſelves in the poſitions of Rapello and Chiovina, and are making the neceſſary diſpoſitions to repel a freſh attack with which they are threatened.

The French ſtill occupy the River of the Levant. Three hundred men garriſon port Maurier. Two thouſand are at Oneiles. One thouſand ſeven hundred in the diſtrict of La Pietra. Four hundred between Loane and La Pietra. Three thouſand at Final. Four thouſand at Savona. The ſpace between Final and Genoa is occupied by a ſtrong Cordon of French troops. Maſſena is expected at Genoa with 4000 grenadiers. Meanwhile frequent ſkirmiſhes take place with the enemy's advanced poſts.

Gen. Angerau has taken the command of the French army in Holland.

They talk of the French croſſing the Rhine on the frontiers of Switzerland.

It is ſaid that the Archduke will take the command of the Auſtrian army in Italy.

American Intelligence

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) April 5.

HUZZA FOR MOSES!

A few days after the brig Betſies had left St. Croix, on her paſſage home ſhe was taken by a French privateer, which took the captain, mate and all hands out of her except a bl Moſes, who is well known in th town; the privateer then put on maſter, and five hands, and ordere ſhaloupe; ſoon after the privateer Betſies, the Frenchman being diſtri different parts of the veſſel, Moſes etake the brig, and engaged firſt neck, whom he almoſt inſtantaneou [illegible] next had recourſe to [illegible] three others, either [illegible] complaint of it, [illegible] ſhe then took [illegible] and put her head to, [illegible] Two days [illegible] fell in with the [illegible] put on board [illegible] but the Reflex was [illegible] afterwards by and [illegible] and carried into Porto [illegible] Moſes, was [illegible] the terrible ſituation [illegible] particulars [illegible] that Moſes will either [illegible] be ſold for a ſlave.

[illegible] circumſtance happen[illegible] Old York. A well dreſ[illegible] at a public houſe in [illegible] taken very ill with [illegible] was immediately [illegible] and was ſhewn to the [illegible] ſhe return[illegible] to ſend for the aſſiſt[illegible] which ſhe did, and a [illegible] the aſtoniſhment [illegible] was ſafely delivered [illegible] which is likely to d[illegible]

NEW-YORK, April 16.

[illegible] an American gentleman [illegible] in Cadiz, [illegible] handed to us by a [illegible] on board the [illegible] yeſterday, from Cadiz [illegible] arrived here from Paris [illegible] with the Chouans, has [illegible] La Vendee, and [illegible] the Chouans — [illegible] It is not [illegible] Bonaparte to [illegible] Germany [illegible] nothing [illegible] Bonaparte to [illegible] France and England [illegible] now on [illegible] armies.

[illegible] DUMOURIER, now in [illegible] the day [illegible] at the time [illegible] officers, which [illegible] appeared [illegible] put to ſea [illegible]

[illegible] April 9.

[illegible] houſe in [illegible] arrived [illegible] time—the diſpatches for [illegible] yeſterday, by expreſs [illegible] reach to morrow [illegible] to the [illegible] made by the [illegible] to the king of Spain [illegible] open to [illegible] All the councils in Ma[illegible] which is to be called the [illegible] Caſtile, in which are [illegible] each branch of the [illegible] hacienda, or finance [illegible] miniſter of this [illegible] functions. The cuſtom [illegible] that formerly were [illegible] officers of the king, by [illegible] are under the care and inſpec[illegible] each town. The tax call[illegible] and each perſon is [illegible] A tax is likewiſe levied on [illegible] groceries, coffee [illegible] of war will occupy the [illegible] Langara, the mini[illegible] by the king's order [illegible] of Trinidad, [illegible] has been beheaded [illegible] a council of war, for [illegible] is expected."

[illegible] Correſpondent at Norfolk.

[illegible] Eveſtin, 12 days from St. [illegible] of the United [illegible] with 7 ſail of [illegible] The ſhip [illegible] there from [illegible] Byrd, to [illegible] An American [illegible] on the 5th [illegible] U. S. ſhip Connecticut [illegible] U. S. ſhip Baltimore, on [illegible] long. 65, returning to [illegible] the Pearl [illegible] from St. Bar[illegible] the priſoners [illegible] ſchooner of [illegible] guns, [illegible] Pickering [illegible] the com[illegible]mander of the Pickering. Lieut. Hillier, was killed. There was alſo a privateer of 4 guns engaged with the Pickering at the ſame time, and which was driven on ſhore.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.

Extract of a letter from Captain Tryon, of the ſhip Connecticut, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated February 9. 1800.

On the 14th ult. I fell in with a French privateer ſchooner of 14 guns, which I chaſed the north ſide of Demerara, within gun ſhot of the ſhore, until ſhe got under cover of the fort. She ſailed remarkably faſt or I ſhould have taken her: I fired upward of 80 ſhot at her.

On the ſame day, I chaſed on ſhore on Deſeada, a fine ſhip direct from France, mounting 22. guns which bilged and ſunk immediately after ſhe ſtruck.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort Wilkinſon, to a gentleman in George Town, dated March 15. 1800.

"We are well ſituated, I am told for health. The fort is on a fine eminence; and the appearance of this command reſpectable. It is, I believe, viewed in very acceptable light, both by the neighbouring ſtate and the frontiers allies.

"Col. Gaither has received a letter from colonel Benjamin Hawkins, which he has very politely made an offer of to me, that I might be able to afford you ſome gratification reſpecting the ſituation of Indian affairs.—Col. Hawkins writes thus. "The report circulated is that a party of Spaniards to the number of 500, viſited the eſtabliſhment under the expectation of finding Bowles at home, he was on a viſit to ſome friends.—They after a delay of 2 or 3 days, and after deſtroying by fire, &c. all his property, returned to their quarters. He ſtill perſiſts in his [illegible]. He (Bowles) has many violent enemies in that quarter." Colonel H. appears to be confident of his ſtrong bottom; I hope he is not deceived."

MUTINY on Board the Congreſs Frigate.

On the 4th inſt. a moſt ſerious and alarming mutiny broke out on board the Congreſs frigate, of 36 guns, lying at Craney Iſland, 4 miles below the town of Norfolk. About 200 of the ſeamen of the low deck, paraded on the forecaſtle, and gave 3 cheers as a ſignal for mutiny. Only three commiſſioned officers were on board the ſhip at the time, theſe were, the captain, Firſt Lieutenant, and Lieutenant Llewellyn, of the marines.—The buſineſs wore a dreadful aſpect for ſome time, but was ſoon ſettled by the extraordinary exertions of the marines, under the command of Lieutenant Llewellyn. Seven of the ringleaders were taken by their exertions, and depoſited in Norfolk Jail. The mutiny took place at night; it was, notwithſtanding quelled without bloodſhed.

A letter from an officer on board, ſtates, that the marines were paraded with uncommon alacrity, and ſtationed in the beſt poſſible poſitions. Captain Sever compliments them in the higheſt terms.

The frigate *Preſident*, built at New-York by [illegible] of the citizens, was lately launched on Thurſday [illegible].

Governor *Malartic*, of the iſle of France, in conſequence of the defenſive meaſures of our government, has iſſued his proclamation, requiring the tribunal to pronounce the confiſcation of all American veſſels which have been or ſhall be brought into that port, as well as of the property with which they may be laden.

We learn that Commodore Barry, of the United States frigate, lately returned from taking two of our commiſſioners to treat with France—was inſtructed to moleſt no veſſel he might meet with of any nation on his paſſage.

From a late London Paper.

The comparative advantages of the labour of horſes and oxen have been, for ſome time under the conſideration of the public. His majeſty has tried the latter upon a larger ſcale than any other perſon, as he does not work leſs than 150 oxen upon his different farms, parks and gardens, and has found them anſwer ſo well, that there is not a horſe now kept for the purpoſe of tillage.—Upon the farms and the great park at Windſor, 200 oxen are kept, including thoſe coming on and going off. Forty are bought in every year riſing three years old, and are kept as ſucceſſion oxen in the park; 120 are under work; and forty every year are fatted off, riſing ſeven years.—The working oxen are moſtly divided into teams of ſix, and one of the number is every day reſted, ſo that no ox works more than five days out of ſeven. This day of eaſe in every week, beſides Sunday, is of great advantage to the animal, as he is found to do better with ordinary keeping and moderate labour, than he would do with high keep and harder work. Theſe oxen are never allowed any corn, as it would prevent their fatting ſo kindly afterwards. Their food in ſummer is only a few vetches, by way of a bait, and the run of coarſe meadow, or what are called leaſowes being rough paſtures. In winter they have nothing but cut food, conſiſting of two-thirds hay and one-third wheat ſtraw; and the quantity they eat in twenty four hours is about 24lb. of hay and 12lb. of ſtraw; and on the days of reſt they range as they like in the ſtraw yards; for it is to be obſerved, they are not confined to hot ſtables, but have open ſheds under which they eat their cut provender, and are generally left to their choice to go in or out. Under this management, as four oxen generally plough an acre a day, and do other work in proportion, there can be no doubt but their advantage is very great over horſes and the reſult to the public highly beneficial.—The forty oxen that go off are ſummered in the beſt paſture, and finiſhed with turnips the enſuing winter.

POLYBIUS.

THIS great hiſtorian thus deſcribes the fall of ancient Rome. The circumſtances he mentions may, perhaps, apply to other countries: "The body of the people give the final blow, and complete their own ruin; for when they imagine themſelves oppreſſed by the avarice of their rulers on the one hand, and are flattered and inflamed by intereſted and ambitious leaders on the other, they conſult nothing but their own paſſions, throw off all regard to authority, will no longer endure their magiſtrates, but take all, even the moſt material parts of power, into their own hands. The government is then called the pretti'eſt of all names, 'Liberty and Democracy,' but, which in fact, is the want of all things, Ochlocracy, or the government of the mob." For the democracy or power of the people quickly turns into violence and manual outrage: The aſſembled multitude baniſh one great man, murder another, confiſcate eſtates, and make diviſion of public lands, until exaſperated with its own cruelties, it ſends out a deſpot and abſolute lord to whom it ſubmits.

Pittſburgh. May 3.

We have it from unqueſtionable information that a machine to work by water has recently been conſtructed in the county of Wayne, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, to open off-caſt ſilks, worſteds, and every kind of open dreſt woollens, to their primitive ſtate, to anſwer the purpoſe of remanufacturing—Specimens of the productions are actually in this city—this diſcovery in all probability will become of ſingular importance as well to the community at large, as to the inventer.

Phil. paper.

A law of the Northweſtern Territory, paſſed the 19th December laſt, provides, that non-ſeated lands ſhall be ſold for the taxes unpaid, on the firſt of November annually, after four weeks previous advertiſing in one of the Gazettes within the Territory.

From the Gazette of the United States.

ROBESPIERRE and THE PEOPLE.

An intelligent and well informed French gentleman lately in this city, ſpeaking of that bloody tyrant Robeſpierre, and having ſaid "That he was not a man of ability; that he was no orator,
a very ungraceful ſpeak[illegible]
perſon, and a poor timid [illegible]
it was poſſible that a man
could for a moment, mu[illegible]
time govern ſo great, ſo [illegible]
French; rule with an ab[illegible]
at the national convention
of the lives and fortunes
his caprice dictated? an[illegible]
plain. He pronounced
better than any man in [illegible]
was he of their effect, tha[illegible]
[illegible] he would uſe th[illegible]
[illegible]
was ſending this ſame peo[illegible]
to day to the guillotines,
the magic words, the pe[illegible]
great regard for their rig[illegible]
them believe he was their [illegible]
r.

It is confidently believ[illegible]
majority of our excluſive [illegible]
going democrats and Jacob[illegible]
with preciſely the ſame int[illegible]
ſuch real regard for thoſe [illegible]

☞ A Half Sheet of the LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, accompanies this paper.

The Members of the Mecha*nic Society of Pittſburgh are requeſted to attend their Monthly meeting on Monday Evening next, at the uſual time and place.*

By order,
JAMES B. CLOW, Sec'y.

May 1, 1800.

TO PRINTERS.

THE Subſcriber offers for SALE, (and poſſeſſion may be had immediately) one half of a

Printing-Office,

And Eſtabliſhment of a *WEEKLY NEWS PAPER*, on reaſonable terms.

THE ſituation is in UNION-TOWN, Fayette county, Pennſylvania—from the encouragement heretofore experienced, it will be well worthy the attention of a Young Man who may wiſh to fix on a permanent place of reſidence—There is a great thoroughfare of ſtrangers, and both Town and County are rapidly encreaſing in population—Poſts from different quarters paſs through, ſo that papers can be diſtributed without the expence of employing private poſt riders.

The Office conſiſts of one complete PRESS, and a variety of TYPE, with all other neceſſaries for carrying on Printing, almoſt new. A ſmall part of the purchaſe money will only be demanded, and time will be given for the reſidue to anſwer the convenience of the purchaſer.—Letters on the ſubject, poſt paid, directed to JOHN MOWRY, Union-Town, Pennſylvania, will be punctually attended to.

April 18th, 1800.

NOTICE.

LEFT *at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living at the middle ferry, on the Monongahela river, oppoſite Pittſburgh, in November laſt, a Grey* HORSE, *which is now in the poſſeſſion of John Haymaker. The owner is deſired to come forward and pay the expences of his keeping, or he will be ſold on the 10th of May next, for that purpoſe.*

JACOB HAYMAKER.

April 23, 1800.

Juſt received from Lancaſter, and for Sale by

DENNY & BEELEN,

(Wholeſale and Retail)

A quantity of SICKLES,

Made by Robert Long.

Pittſburgh, May 2, 1800.

Thirty-Five Dollars Reward,

FOR HENRY STAUFFER, and JAMES MESSER, who broke jail at Somerſet, Pennſylvania, on the night of the 22d inſtant. Henry Stauffer, (that noted villain) is about 4 feet 10 or 11 inches, and ſmall in proportion, dark complexion, pock marked, long black hair, tied, aged about 35 years, underſtands the Engliſh and German language, and writes them both well, and profeſſes to know a great deal of law, &c. but is by trade a tanner; it is expected he has about 800 dollars in bank notes, and a repeating ſilver watch, with him. James Meſſer, is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, dark complexion, and black hair, tied; it is ſuppoſed that they will travel together, and Meſſer act as ſervant. Whoever apprehends ſaid Stauffer and ſecures him in any jail, or delivers him to the ſubſcriber at Somerſet, ſhall receive Twenty-five Dollars, and for Meſſer, Ten Dollars, and reaſonable charges.

PETER KIMMEL, Sheriff.

April 23, 1800.

Printers are requeſted to inſert this advertiſement for the ſake of public juſtice.

The Truſtees of the Pittſburgh *Academy are deſired to attend a Meeting at William Morrow's Tavern, on Tueſday the 13th inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Punctuality is requeſted as buſineſs of importance will be laid before them.*

By order,
JAMES BRISON, Sec'y.

Pittſburgh, May 2, 1800.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 21.

to accompany Mr. Gore. They [illegible] expected.

The trial of Fries came on yeſterday morning. After jury was impannelled, Mr. Rawle opened the proſecution, and the the court proceeded to the examination of witneſſes, which was not finiſhed when the court adjourned.

We ſtop the preſs to meniton the arrival of the Little Tom Butler from Cadiz, which ſhe left 12th March. A letter form Bordeax, received at Cadiz, dated the 21ſt of February, mentions that the American Envoys had left Bordeaux that day on their route to Paris.

No other verbal news by this arrival.

On Wedneſday morning laſt, at 6 A. M. the United States ſloop of war Portſmouth, captain McNeal, ſailed from New York, for the French republic, with diſpatches from Government to our commiſſioners at Paris.

Mr. Murray, one of the American Envoys to treat with France, was in Paris about the 20th February.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

(The votes from 282 Towns.)

	Strong.	Gerry.
	17824	1475
	14751	
Preſent majority for Strong,	2373	

There remain about 90 ſmall towns and corporations from which no accounts have been received.

A letter from Captain Perry of the United States frigate General Greene, to Doctor Stevens, dated off Jacquemel the 17th of March, mentions his having captured a French privateer, commanded by John Pelot, who took the New Jerſey Indiaman belonging to this port.

The Senate of the United States have concurred in a reſolution propoſed by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, for the adjournment of Congreſs on the ſecond Monday of May next.

Appointment by the Governor.

Richard Hampton, of Cheſter County, Adjutant General of the Militia of this State.

A LIST of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office Pittſburgh, April 1ſt, 1800.

A.

JAMES Alexander, Beaver; Thomas Alexander, Conuit; John Anderſon, Peters creek 2; Rev. John Anderſon, care of Andrew Watſon; James Anderſon, Racoon; Benjamin Anderſon, Peters creek; William Anderſon and John Anderſon, care of Samuel M'Cord; James Anderſon, ſergeant.

B.

Philo Barnum, Erie; William Burnſides, Meadville; William Biggs, Pittſburgh; David Bowman, Plumb townſhip; James Bell, Beaver; Thomas Bills, John Baird, Joſhua Bodwell, Devore's ferry; Thomas Brown, John Bender, Freeport; Rachel Blunk, near Bryan's mill; Francis Bryan, Thomas Beaty.

C.

Nathaniel Cheeks, Erie; William Crean, Sugar creek, 2; Robert Colhoon, Long Run; Mathew Craford, care of John Gormly; William Cheney, Francis Cooley, Elias Champlin, Sam. Coates, William Chambers, Forks of Yough; Peter Chabot; Timothy Cain, Theophilus Ciſſna, Pittſburgh; Ann Conrod, Pittſburgh; Iſaac Clark, Henry Crage, Mill creek; James Caldwell, tarrier; Alexander Clements, Harman's creek; James Crampley, John Clow, Alexander Chambers and William Chambers, 5, care of Rev. Matthew Henderſon, Yough.

D.

Oliver Dunn, Erie; Daniel and Elizabeth Dobbins, Pittſburgh, 2; Michael Douglaſs, Pittſburg; John Leary, care of Col. M'Nair; George Denny, ... ver; James Dougherty, care of Mr. O'Hara, 2; John Dougherty, Enſign Enoch Dartford.

E.

William Elrod, Yough; Joſeph Erwin, Samuel Ewalt, Thomas Ewing, Shenango.

F.

Alexander Fowler, Moſes Ford, Beaver; Geo. Foulker, Beaver; Jacob Ferree, Mifflin townſhip, 2; John Finley, near M'Kee's Port; ... Fox, Thomas Fletcher, ... of James B...

[illegible]

...vi ...ney, ...elius ...anſon,

..., 2; Sam. ... William ... brie, care of ... ſbere.

... James Keep, Girty's ... King, Gilbert ... Eſq.

...t Little, Verſailles ... Jeſſe Lukens, Mary ... hart.

M.

... Erie; Peter Merſhon, Erie ... Mathew M'Kown, care ..., Meadville; Neal M'Bride, Meadville; John M'Lintock, 3; John M'Connel, Racoon, 2; Edward M'Ewin, 2; John M'Grath, care of Alexander M'Laughlin; Jas. M'Clurg, Thomas Maiſon, Robert M'Elhiney, M'Intoſh; Samuel M'Elhiney, Mifflin townſhip; Rev. John M'Millan, William Martin, care of Alexander Shaw; Michael Martin, Yough, 2; John M'Elheren, Hugh Morrin, Slippery rock; Alexander M'Cann, Mingo creek; Neil Murry, Hugh M'Dill, Yough; George Miller, care of Francis Deary; James Mean, James M'Camon, Samuel Murphy, Charles Moorland, Robinſon' Run; John M'Daly, care of John M'Dole; Wm. M'Laughlin; Andrew M'Farlane, Thos. M'Farlane, John Miller, Pittſburgh; Cornelius M'Auly, Pittſburgh, James M'Clure, Pittſburgh; John Meare, Pittſburgh.

N.

Suſannah Neal, Racoon; Iſaac Nurdſtrand.

P.

Daniel Perkins, care of John Brooks, Meadville; William Pollock, 3; Moſes Proſe, Elizabeth ...rry, Racoon; James Patchell, Robert Porter ...go creek; John Porter, Pittſburgh.

R.

Samuel Ray, Franklin; Rev. John Riddle; Rev. Samuel Ralſton, Jacob Ryder, John Ro...ſon, ſaddler; John Rolens, Sawmill run; Thomas Roſs, Pitt townſhip, 2; Samuel Rippey, Slippery rock; John Robinſon, Elizabeth Town; ... Redick, M'Kee's Port; Wm. Reed and James Reed, 4; David Reed, Moon townſhip; ... Reed, Pittſburgh; Meſhack Riche, ... of Col. Nevill; Wm. Rankin, Elizabeth townſhip, 2; Edward Rachford, Turtle creek.

S.

William Snodgraſs, Meadville; John Sheriff, John Sutton, Pine creek; Wm. or James ..., care of John Arthur; John Stephenſon, ...tures run; ... Spading, Tobias Stilley, care John Vernon; Thomas or Edward Smallman, ...rick Syerſon ... Samuel Cunningham's ...; Andrew St... ...burgh; Wm. Sin... ...e, Jeremiah St... ...ſburgh; Jonathan ...er, tanner.

...ry Thompſon, ... townſhip; Tho. ...mpſon, care of A... ...lock; Chriſtian ...phres Turner, ... William Tidd, ... James ..., care of ... Surgeon. ...el Torbet.

Written ...

V.

Iſaac Voris, Deer townſhip.

W.

James Wilſon, Erie; Lieut. Reſin Webſter, Margaret Williams, care of Andrew Willock; Robert and John Wallace, Connoqueneſſing, 2; Lewis Walker, St. Clair townſhip; James Walker, James Wilſon, 2, care of John M'Dole, Pittſburgh; William Wilſon, Mill creek; Mary Walls, Thomas Wilſon or John Beard, Beaver; George Watt, care of Joſhua Ruſſel; John Watſon, Georgetown; John Welch.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Recruiting Party at Pittſburgh, on the night of the 25th ultimo

JOHN JOHNSTON,

by trade a Blackſmith, born in Ireland, aged 28 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, had on when he went away, a ſoldier's ſhirt, overalls and ſhoes.

ALSO

on the night of the 31ſt ultimo,

JOHN LYNN,

by trade a taylor, born in New-Jerſey, aged 30 years, 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion had on when he went away a blue match coat and red waiſt coat, ſoldier's ſhirt and overalls.

The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will take up ſaid deſerters, and deliver them to me or any officer of the army, of the United States, or ten dollars for either of them.

ALEX'r. M'NAIR,
Lieut. 10th U. S. Regt.

Pittſburgh, 4th April, 1800.

To the Public.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he ſtill carries on the buſineſs of

Coverlet, Carpeting & Diaper

weaving, in a great variety of the neweſt figures. Yarn will be received by JAMES MORRISON, Cabinet maker, Pittſburgh. Proper attention paid to cuſtomers, and the work diſpatched as quick as poſſible.

THOMAS BRICELAND.

...onſburgh, February 15, 1800.

Book-Binding.

UNDER a conviction that an eſtabliſhment of the above Buſineſs will meet the *approbation* and *encouragement* of the Inhabitants of Pittſburgh and its Vicinity, the underſigned is determined to proſecute it as ſoon as he can make the neceſſary arrangements. His hopes of the ſucceſs of this undertaking are flattering; he hopes likewiſe, that the PUBLIC, on whom he is depending for ENCOURAGEMENT, will not be diſappointed in placing on him that confidence, merited only by Induſtry and Attention to their favours.

ZADOK CRAMER.

March 29—1800. 3w

Richard Hancock,

Reſpectfully informs the public

That he has rented that well known Tavern,

THE SIGN OF

GENERAL BUTLER,

In Market ſtreet, lately occupied by Mrs. Mary Murphy: he has laid in an aſſortment of good Liquors, and flatters himſelf that he will be enabled to pleaſe Gentlemen—Travellers—*& others who may call on him*

Pittſburgh, 4th April 1800.

N. B. *He continues the Baking Buſineſs in all its branches, and has conſtantly on hand bread and biſcuit.*

New Tavern at Chilicothe.

Thomas Gregg,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his Friends and Travellers, that he has opened a Tavern in Chilicothe, at the ſign of the Green Tree, near the centre of ſaid Town, where Travellers and others may be ſupplied with every thing neceſſary for their accommodation, and ſupplies for their journey thro' the wilderneſs.*

Chilicothe, October 5, 1799. 6m.

One Hundred Acres of Land,

To be Sold.

SITUATE *on the Franklin Road, 53 miles from Pittſburgh, and 13 from Franklin. The road from the Allegheny to Meadville croſſes at his place. The ſituation is well calculated for public buſineſs, particularly a Tavern. The Land is good, and the Houſes are good for that part of the country, and 12 acres of clear land thereon.— An indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to*

JAMES M'CLARAN, *jun'r.*

Jan. 9—1800.——t.f. *on the premiſes*

For Sale.

A SMALL but valuable PLANTATION, containing 113 acres, ſituate in Elizabeth townſhip, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of William M'Clure, Eſq. on the river hill above the river mill. There is on the premiſes convenient buildings, and a large apple orchard.— The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

CHRISTOPHER HAY.

March 4, 1800.

A Variety of

BLANKS

For Sale at this Printing O...

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber living in Waſhington county, Cecil townſhip, on the road leading from Canonſburgh to Pittſburgh, on Tueſday night laſt, a gray* MARE, *3 years old laſt October, about 13 hands and an half high, neither docked nor branded, both trots and paces, had a long tail, but if ſtolen it is probable it will be cut ſhort, has never been in gears. Any perſon that will take up ſaid Mare and Thief, and ſecures the Thief ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the Mare ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall receive the above reward, and for the Mare, if brought home, Five Dollars and reaſonable charges, paid by me.*

JOHN FAWCETT.

March 31, 1800.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN *away from the ſubſcriber, on the 27th of laſt month, an apprentice boy, named* JOHN MITCHEL, *by trade a joiner, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, long black hair tied, he took with him one blue coat and jacket, & gray overalls, with a wool hat—Perhaps he may change his dreſs, as he took a ſmall cheſt with other clothes therein. It is thought he has went down the river, as he has friends betwixt this and Scioto. Whoever apprehends ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him in the jail of Allegheny county, or delivers him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward.*

DAVID POLLOCK.

Elizabeth Townſhip, Allegheny County, March 28, 1800.

A Stray Colt,

WHICH *was advertiſed by Harvey Beth, in the Pittſburgh Gazette, on the 2d of Nov laſt, is now in my poſſeſſion. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.*

A. TANNEHILL.

Pittſburgh, April 1, 1800.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on Sunday the 30th of March laſt, an apprentice boy named ROBBINS MARLATT, he is between 17 and 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, ſhort fair hair; had on when he went away, a brown cloth cappoe, brown broad cloth waiſtcoat, buckſkin pantaloons, white yarn ſtockings and coarſe ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber in Meadville, ſhall have the above reward, but no charges. I do alſo forwarn all perſons from harbouring him on my account.

JAMES GIBSON.

Meadville, April 2, 1800.

Laſt Notice!!!

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THOSE *who are indebted to the* ſubſcriber, to come forward and diſcharge their *reſpective accounts, notes and due bills,* before the firſt day of May next, *Or Elſe*——

James Allyn.

April 3d, 1800. 1ſtM

AS auditors in a domeſtic attachment iſſued out of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for Allegheny county, againſt *Samuel Derman,* at the ſuit of *John Seeds,* we will expoſe to

Sale, by Public Vendue,

at the houſe of John Thompſon, innkeeper, in Plumb townſhip, Allegheny county, on Saturday the 17th day of May next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon,

A certain Tract of Land,

(the property of ſaid Derman,) containing *One Hundred and Fifty Acres*—or thereabouts.

JOHN M'MASTERS,
WM. M'ILROY,
JOHN JOHNSTON.

April 5—1800.

Found, by Samuel Kelly,

between William M'Crea's and James Myars, a

WATCH,

which is left in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber. The owner is hereby requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take the Watch.

JAMES MYARS.

Turtle creek, April 3, 1800.

Came to the plantation of the

ſubſcriber, living near Plumb creek, Allegheny county, in June 1798, a black and white yearling Heifer, has a crop off each ear, and a piece cut off the right ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

EDWARD M'LAUGHLIN.

April 10, 1800.

N. B. I have heretofore advertiſed on mills & taverns.

At an adjourned Court of Common Pleas, holden at Pittſburgh, for the county of Allegheny, on Tueſday the 1ſt day of April, in the year one thouſand eight hundred.

ON the Petition of John Kerr, confined for debt in the gaol of ſaid county, for the benefit of an act of aſſembly, made for the relief of in... ...btors.

Th... do order and appoint the firſt day of th... ...ne term, here to be holden, for the h... the ſaid Petitioner with his Creditor... direct that notice thereof be publiſhe... ...eeks in the Pittſburgh and York Gaze... laſt of which publications to be at ...ys previous to ſaid day of hearing.

...Court,

JOHN GIBSON.

United States Milita...

FOR SAL...

I AM authoriſed to diſpoſe of ... of United States Military La... quality. Perſons wiſhing to purch... apply at Mr. John Purviance's in ... or at Mr. James Marſhall's, Charl... county, Virginia.

WILLIAM M...

Charleſtown, Brooke county, Virginia, March 7, 1800.

Notice.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of ... of Pittſburgh did, on the ... November laſt, make an aſſignmen... perty unto Gazzam, Taylor and ... chants, of Philadelphia, unto whom ... indebted. This is therefore to for... ſons againſt paying any debts due ... Larwill to any other perſon than t... reſiding in Pittſburgh, who is du... to receive the ſame.

WILLIAM ...

Pittſburgh, 22d Dec. 1798.

THOMAS M'MILL...

Reſiding in the 4th Diſtrict, (M'... *Settlement)*

HAVING received Draughts of t... Diſtricts, viz.—2d, 3d, 4th a... poſes SHEWING DONATION L... the moſt reaſonable terms, to tho... have occaſion to employ him.

March 27—1800.

Juſt arrived, and for ...

at James O'Hara...

a quantity of excell...

FINE SAL...

Pittſburgh, Sept. 10.

Whereas the ſubſcriber

... with a certain ABEL KEYS with a cargo of Goods, on commiſſion, in the year, 1797, to the value of ... lars—and whereas the ſaid Keys h... turned to render an account of ſaid ... I am informed that he diſpoſed of th... ...ſville, Rapids of Ohio, I therefor... method of requeſting information re... Keys, who is about 5 feet 6 or 7 i... light hair, wants one or two of his ... about 34 years of age—he is very fond of exerciſe, particularly running.

The ſubſcriber hopes, that the ... citizens in the different parts of the U... will pay attention to this advert... ſhould they diſcover this man, give ... by poſt, directed to the poſt-office, ... Pennſylvania—A family of helpleſs children ... to him for ſupport, & ſhould he be ſo ... nate as not to recover this money from ſaid ... diſtreſs and ruin muſt be the conſequence.

ROBERT COLHOO...

March 8.

Almanacks,

For Sale at this Printing Offic...

Stray Horſe.

Taken up by the ſubſcriber ...

the waters of Muſkingum, the 1ſt day of F... bruary laſt, a bright BAY HORSE, about ... hands high, 10 or 11 years old, a ſmall ſtar ... his fore head, a natural trotter. The owner ... deſired to come, prove property, pay charg... and take him away.

GEORGE FOULTS,
Little Beaver, 6 miles belo... Williams's Mill.

March 7.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD *GRIST MILL,* with 215 acres ... Land, within half a mile of the Monong... hela river, and ſix miles of Pittſburgh, on th... public road leading to M'Kee's port. The ſitu... ation of this Mill, both for its convenience t... market, and the cuſtom it commands, is equa... to any in the Weſtern Country. For terms ap... ply to EBENEZER DENNY.

Pittſburgh, March 1, 1800.

Donation Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DO... NATION LANDS granted by the St... of Pennſylvania to the Officers and Soldiers ... the line belonging to the ſaid State in the la... war, will be received at the Office of the Com... troller General of ſaid State until the 1ſt of Se... tember next, incluſive, and that the ſubſcribe... authorized by law, will ſit as a Board at ſ... Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in t... forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear a... determine all unſatisfied claims already filed, a... well as thoſe which may be filed on or befo... the ſaid firſt day of September next.

JOHN DONNELDSON, Comptroller.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Regiſter.
PETER BAYNTON, Treaſurer.

Department of Accounts of Pennſylvania, May 15, 1799.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of DANIEL DAVIS.

THE *ſubſcriber having applied to the Court ... Common Pleas, held in Chamberſburgh, f... the county of Franklin, for t... ...f the act of aſſembly of this ſtate, providi... ...e perſon of a debtor ſhall not be liable to ... ...nt for debts after delivering up his prope... ...benefit of his creditors, unleſs he has been ... fraud or embezzlement—and the ſaid C... ...appointed the firſt Monday in May next, ...him and his creditors, at the Court Ho... ...berſburgh, if they think proper.*

... DAVI...

April ..., 1800,